THE
Caledonian Mercury

No. 9699. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1. 1783.

A BALL to be at North Berwick on Friday the 7th of November current, which it is hoped all the Gentlemen and Ladies of the county, with their friends, will honour with their presence—To begin precisely at six.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE Meetings of this Society will be resumed on Thursday the 13th day of November instant, in the College Museum, at six o'clock in the evening.

AN ENGLISH ACADEMY

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY THE 17th INSTANT,

In a large and commodious room adjoining to Potter-row Port; WHERE

YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN will be taught, in separate classes, and different hours, to read, to write, and speak English; i.e. to read distinctly and properly; to write grammatically and correctly; and to speak fluently and elegantly, in the English Language; upon the moderate terms of Half a-guinea per quarter.

By the Rev. REST KNIPE,
A NATIVE OF LONDON.

N. B. In the Female Classes, Arithmetic will be taught GRATIS.
Teaching in Private Families, One Guinea per month.

Siennes, October 31. 1783.

NICOLSON BAIN begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That, notwithstanding the late rise in the price of TEAS, he has it still in his power to sell at the following moderate prices, viz.

Best Gottenburgh, 6 s. 6 d. Good ditto, 6 s.
Inferior, 5 s. 3 d.

If, upon trial, the goods don't please, they will be changed, or the money returned.

Genuine Foreign and British SPIRITS, at the lowest terms.

Commissions faithfully executed.

SALE OF BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

CONTINUES ON SALE,

AT the shop of Mrs MOIR, opposite to the Cross, her whole Stock in trade, consisting of Superfine Cloths, Second Cloths, Hunters and Forest Cloths; a variety of Silks for vests, Lynceys and Velverets for riding vests, Florentines, Prince's Stuffs, Lastings, Stocking-pieces, &c. &c. for breeches. Cocked Hats and Riding Hats; Silk, Thread, and Worsted Stockings; with many other articles in the woolen-drapery business.

☞ As the goods must be all sold before the 11th November curt. the prices will be considerably under the first cost. Superfine Cloths, common colours, 13 s. per yard ready money only.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

LETTER III.

SIR,

I OBSERVED in my last, that the view to the south from Prince's-street is not at present of the most pleasing kind; and, indeed, the ragged appearance of the houses on the north side of the Old Town, and the nastiness of the whole, especially towards the Bridge, is so extremely disgusting, that, if it could not be made better, I should think it a very agreeable circumstance for the inhabitants of Prince's-street to have these disagreeable objects concealed by new buildings, of any sort, carried up to a considerable height between them and it. But as I think this could, without any extraordinary effort, be effected, I proposed only the low range of buildings mentioned in my last. I now proceed to mention the circumstances that appear to me best calculated to effect this improvement.

In the first place, then, I consider it as essentially necessary, to cover the ragged appearance of these houses, and to substitute in its stead regularity and order. With this view, I would propose that a regular street should be made along the north side of the town, having a range of good houses built along the south side of that street, facing northwards: This range of buildings to run in a line westward from the Post-office towards the foot of the Castle. This street could be made conveniently about twenty feet wide, having a parapet wall along the lower side, of a regular heighth the whole length, below which parapet no buildings of any kind should be permitted, but the earth smoothed into a regular slope the whole way.

The objects at present near the place where this new street is proposed, are so extremely disgusting, and the access to it so difficult, that few will believe, at first sight, it would be possible ever to make it either desireable or convenient; yet I think it might, with little trouble, be made one of the most agreeable streets about Edinburgh, as well as the most convenient for men of business in the Old Town. This range of buildings should be kept pretty high up on the side of the hill, so as to run in a line between the Post-office and the regular range of good-like houses that come pretty far down the hill, nearly opposite to St David's-street. The ordinary entry to the houses in this street, for persons on foot, should be down such closes as lead to them, which, if neatly paved, and raised a little towards the bottom by means of a bridge thrown over, so as to land at the second or third floor from the ground, as in some of the north houses at present, the access would not be very difficult, and the houses would be extremely light and airy. The under floors might be let to people of moderate fortunes, and the upper floors would afford elegant lodgings for persons in a genteeler line. The access to all these buildings, for carriages, should be by the street before mentioned, which should communicate at one end with the Bridge, by means of the passage which at present leads to the Flesh Market. This passage, though narrower than could be wished, yet could be made to answer the purpose. The area which is just now occupied by the butchers stalls, when they are removed, should be converted into an open court, having the houses in the new-intended street to the north of it; and the coach-way to that street should be carried from the entry westward, slanting towards the north, so as to join with the proposed street about 150 or 200 yards to the westward of the Bridge, from whence the street would run nearly in a horizontal direction eastward towards the Bridge, and westward to the foot of the Castle, round which a road should be carried till it reached the present road leading to the West Kirk, which would give ready access from the Grassmarket, and all the southern parts of the town. Another road from this street should be carried from the point nearly where the road from the Bridge falls into it, slanting downwards towards the east to go through the small arch of the Bridge, and thus open a communication to the eastward. The narrow limits to which I must confine myself, prevents me from explaining these circumstances more at large; and the impossibility of introducing into your paper a slight sketch of the plan, will render what I here say less intelligible than it might otherwise have been; but I apprehend that any one, who has been accustomed to things of this sort, who looks at the ground, and attends to the description, will have no difficulty to comprehend it. There certainly would be no difficulty to demonstrate the practicability of it upon the spot. In executing this plan, a few trifling houses would require to be pulled down; but as the houses here proposed would be extremely desireable for shop-keepers and tradesmen, I doubt not but they could be let to great advantage, and would therefore yield a great revenue to the present proprietors of the ground, to whom I refer the consideration of the expediency of this measure.

Were this street formed, the prospect of the Old Town, from the north, would be amazingly improved; and then there would be little difficulty in converting the dub between the New and Old Town into one of the most pleasing and romantic scenes that could be desired. It was, I think, originally intended, that the bottom of that valley should be formed into a canal; but a very little reflection will easily satisfy any person, that such a canal never could become an agreeable object. The springs that would feed it are so scanty, that it could only become a putrid pond, noisome on account of its stench, and pestiferous to the inhabitants. This would be the case were no water to be admitted into it but that which came from the clearest springs; but when we advert that it must be farther contaminated by the filth that pours into it from either side out of the common sewers, the very idea of it would become nauseous to a Hottentot. The canal in St James's Park, Westminster, which is free of this inconvenience, is at best but an unwholesome puddle: But this must be a thousand times worse. From these considerations it is obvious, that the idea of a canal should be entirely dropped, and that in its stead should be made a large master-drain, covered like the common sewers, through which should be secretly conveyed away all the filth and nastiness of the town. This done, nothing farther is necessary to give the wished-for beauty to the scene, but to smooth all inequalities of the surface, and to convert the whole into an extensive, verdant lawn, interspersed with groves of trees, and patches of shrubberies, properly disposed. These shrubberies might be intersected with gravel walks serpentining through them; along the sides of which might be erected bowers, and covered seats and rural lodges, where company could be accommodated with tea, as is common in the neighbourhood of London. If these shrubberies and ornamental lodges were properly disposed, they would greatly enliven and beautify the scene.

I need scarcely add, that roads for carriages should be formed along the slopes on either side, gradually descending to and going across the bottom, where company could take an airing when agreeable; and gravel walks for company on foot, should be properly formed for recreation through the whole. A bowling-green, too, should be made out in some convenient spot in the bottom, for the amusement of gentlemen in fine summer evenings. I must not here enlarge; but, from these superficial hints, I hope it will appear, that, with little trouble or expence, that scene could be so decorated as to become extremely pleasing and romantic. Nature has been prodigal of her favours there, and little remains for art. The Castle on one hand, and Calton Hill on the other, are objects of grandeur which cannot be equalled in many places; and the Bridge, however unsightly it now is, if the view of it were in part broken by trees here and there, properly disposed, would give great additional beauty and boldness to the scene.

Hoping that these hints will not prove unacceptable to the people of Edinburgh, to whom I wish all kind of prosperity, I remain, Sir, your's,

ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

P. S. I should have taken notice, that a convenient road could be made from the foot of the Castle across the bottom, gently sloping up the declivity, so as to terminate in Prince's-street, towards the bottom of Hanover-street, by which an easy communication could be opened between the New Town and the proposed new street, as well as between the Grassmarket and southern parts of Edinburgh and the New Town. A branch from this road might diverge westward, (after it had passed the bottom) slanting up the ascent, so as to join Prince's-street at the turnpike, where it is intended to terminate, which would give ready access to the new street to the westward.

I ought also to have observed, that if some thick clumps of willows, and other quick growing trees, were planted in the fertile bottom between the Castle and West Kirk, they would soon spring up, and would greatly break the force of the wind in the whole valley to the eastward. This desireable end would be still better attained, were a considerable number of thick groves of trees planted pretty close to each other toward the west end of this opening, along the sides of the slope, which, besides their utility, if irregularly disposed, would at the same time prove highly ornamental.

From the London Papers, Oct. 27.

Mogador, Aug. 9. The King of Morocco hath issued an order, that the ships bearing the flag of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and those belonging to the republic of Genoa, shall, for the future, be allowed the liberty of exporting grain from the States of Morocco, free of duty.

Lisbon, Sept. 5. According to letters from Brazil, a new silver mine has been discovered, which is said to be very rich. Government has sent orders for making the proper trials on the spot.

The frequent storms have done much mischief in different parts of this kingdom; nor have they been less destructive by sea, many vessels have been wrecked, and an American ship, laden with goods, the produce of the Colonies, was lost four leagues from our coast.

Copenhagen, Sept. 23. The late storms on the coasts of Maalstrandt and Norway, have occasioned much damage by sea. Sixteen vessels have been lost, and twenty more much shattered.

Koningsburg, Sept. 15. A terrible storm happened here on the 11th of this month, during which the lightning fell in many places, and destroyed one of our churches. The fire was so rapid, that it was impossible to stop the flames. The church was reduced to ashes, and but for the greatest activity for many hours, all the neighbouring houses must have shared the same fate.

Vienna, Oct. 4. We have just had a singular instance of filial ingratitude, which is at present the common topic of conversation: A gentleman in Moravia, who was entrusted with the direction of a public bank, had a son a Lieutenant in the Imperial service, who, making an improper use of his father's easy temper and extraordinary good-nature, extorted from him several sums of money for the purpose of gratifying his evil practices. One day coming to his father with the utmost anxiety, he asked him six hundred florins, (about seventy pounds sterling) urging, that unless his demand was immediately complied with, he was a ruined man, and that his honour and life were both at stake. The father answered, it was not in his power to assist him at that time, unless he would be so imprudent as to take the cash he required out of the bank. Notwithstanding which the son renewed his lamentations, and pressed the old man so very close, that he condescended to give him the cash he wanted, taking it out of the bank, observing to him at the same time, that his conduct would undoubtedly prove not only his own destruction, but that of his poor father. The Emperor then passing accidentally through the town where this affair happened, the Lieutenant, throwing himself at the feet of his Majesty, charged his father with having embezzled part of the money belonging to the Imperial Treasury. Upon which the Emperor sent for the father, who informed him of the whole transaction, and that he had only feigned to take the money out of the Bank, to prevent his son from continuing his pecuniary solicitations; and proved, to the satisfaction of his sovereign, that he had immediately replaced the money he had taken. The Emperor, upon this, ordered the Lieutenant to be turned out of his regiment with the highest note of infamy, and then to be confined for ten years in a citadel; and his Imperial Majesty, to shew his magnanimous equity, has since encreased the appointment of the father.

Versailles, Oct. 5. A courier is arrived here from Constantinople, but nothing of the contents of his dispatches transpires; it is only remarked that they took up much of the King's time.

We are from many circumstances persuaded, that the Court of Russia, notwithstanding the present warlike appearance of the forces of that empire, wishes to keep peace with the Turks, at least till they can establish a firmer footing in those provinces they have taken possession of, and have fortified the principal avenues into the Crimea.

Paris, Oct. 16. It is reported that the Prince of Wales is expected at our Court, but whether this will prove true we must leave to time to discover.

Paris, Oct. 17. Some persons belonging to the Royal Printing-office having made use of the types there in printing a libel, were detected in the fact. A warrant being issued by the Lieutenant-General of the Police, they were sent to the Bicetre.

The Government is determined on a new loan of 24 millions, in cash and bills, of the Caisse d'Escompte. The issue of the bills of the Caisse d'Escompte in this loan will assist their circulation, and contribute to strengthen their credit, which has been only shaken by some momentary difficulties.

LONDON.

They write from Flushing, that they are equipping a squadron there for the East Indies, which is to consist of a ship of 60 guns, one of 44, one of 30, and a sloop of 16. They are building at the same place four new ships, but timber is very scarce.

According to the estimate taken by Monsieur Lenoir, Lieutenant of Police, it appears, that the Caisse D'Escompte, at the time of its stopping payment, was indebted to the amount of 42,956,160 livres; 14,140,470 were yet unpaid, and were in the hands of the stockholders. On the other hand, the following sums were to revert to the Bank, viz. in October, 19,810,442 livres; in November, 17,931,692; in December, 7,063,265; in January next, 2,281,281; in February, 3,000,000; and in March, 3,000,000. They had in the Mint 2,100,000, and in hands to the value of 1,000,000 piastres; adding to this 9950 livres in bills, rather doubtful, there will appear the full amount of the bills due, viz. 57,096,630 livres.

From the deplorable situation of the French finances it is evident, that had the war continued twelve months longer, France, America, and Holland must inevitably have fallen together.

Letters from several of the Dutch provinces mention, that the Magistrates have received instructions to exert every possible endeavour to suppress riotous assemblies of the populace, which daily become more frequent and alarming; and that if the exhortations to a peaceable and orderly behaviour, which are ordered to be made public through the dominions of the United States, are not properly regarded, the utmost severity of punishment will be inflicted upon the ringleaders in the tumults.

Mr Macpherson, one of the members of the Supreme Council in Bengal, has written a very spirited letter to the Court of Directors, justifying himself completely from the charge brought against him by the Select Committee, who wished to effect his removal, that his office might be bestowed upon one of their own body. He has fully stated the important services performed by himself and his colleagues; and in the latter end of his letter, where he assures the Directors that he will never improve his fortune *by usury, by debasing the coin of the country*, nor by being concerned in *oppressive monopolies*.

It being now univerſally acknowledged, that the Dean of Glouceſter's ſcheme reſpecting America was the moſt ſalutary and beneficial and ought to have been adopted from the beginning:—We will here beg leave to preſent our readers with the ſame gentleman's obſervations reſpecting the troubles, which have been long fomented, and are now breaking forth in Ireland: Hoping that his good advice will not be, as it has hitherto been, thrown away on an improvident, or ill-judging people.

"AS to Ireland, (reſpecting which country much the ſame artifices have been uſed for ſtirring up popular diſcontents and tumults) the time is not yet come, wherein we can pronounce with ſufficient certainty, concerning the final iſſue of ſuch proceedings.—The more probable conjecture ſeems to be, that after our dear couſins and aſſociates, the illuſtrious patriotic bands of that country, ſhall have exhauſted all their oratorical ſtores of tropes and figures, in promoting diſcord among their countrymen;—after thoſe celebrated heroes, the citizens and tradeſmen of Dublin, (who ought to have been in their ſhops, or at their looms, inſtead of marſhalling themſelves in battle array) ſhall have had their FILL of volunteering and encampments;—after they ſhall have diſcovered that important ſecret, which has lain ſo long concealed, that *idleneſs* is a very different thing from *induſtry*; and that the drinking of ten thouſand bumpers to the proſperity of poor Ireland, is not the means of advancing that proſperity;—after they ſhall have found that they grow poorer, inſtead of richer, by launching into expence and parade;—and that they can never rival, much leſs excel the manufactures of Great-Britain, but by ſuperior frugality, diligence, and ſkill.—After, I ſay, dear bought experience ſhall have taught them theſe leſſons, which otherwiſe they would not learn,—perhaps they may come to their ſenſes at laſt:—Perhaps they will end, where they ought to have begun, by requeſting to be incorporated with Great-Britain, and of becoming one *united empire* under one king, and one *united parliament*.

"Had they propoſed this at firſt, their reſolutions and efforts would have been truly laudable, truly wiſe, and patriotic; but, alas! an union with England would have claſhed with the popular prejudices of Ireland: Moreover, it would have been particularly diſagreeable to thoſe ſilly mortals, (who know not their own intereſt) the populace of Dublin. Therefore their leaders, though knowing that they did what was wrong, and injurious to their country, preferred a *ſeparation* from Great Britain, and an *oppoſition* to it, *before* ſuch an union and incorporation of both theſe neighbouring iſlands, as would have rendered the intereſts of them both one and the ſame thing. Thus were the real intereſts of Ireland ſacrificed for the ſake of gaining the ſhadowy popularity of the day:—I call it a *ſhadowy popularity*, which will ſoon paſs away, and be no more. When the bulk of the Iriſh nation ſhall diſcover that all their fine ſchemes have ended in diſappointment, and that they have been put upon a wrong ſcent to hunt after riches, extended commerce, and enlarged navigations, where nothing but the reverſe of each could be obtained by the means they were purſuing; it is not improbable but their indignation will recoil on the authors of their misfortunes, and that they will at laſt diſtinguiſh their real, from their pretended friends.

"In the mean time, it is certainly our wiſdom as a nation, to interfere with their internal police as little as poſſible; letting them alone, and ſuffering them to do as they pleaſe, till they themſelves ſhall be tired of their folly, and ſhall wiſh to be delivered from thoſe evils, which were of their own creating. But before this ſhall come to paſs, it is very probable, that ſome blood will be ſhed, and many outrages committed. The Big-endians, and Little-endians will tear and worry one another to death. Nay, when the County-volunteers, the City-volunteers, the Provincial-volunteers, &c. &c. &c. ſhall have no external enemy to encounter with. What are they to do? And how are they to prove the manlineſs of their courage, or their Soldierlike attainments in the uſe of the arms, unleſs they ſhall be allowed to cut and ſlaſh, fire and thruſt at each other? This liberty they *will* take, whether allowed or not. And then too, another diſcovery will be made, which it ſeems cannot be made at preſent, "That men with arms in their hands, and no money in their pockets, will not be over-nice or ſcrupulous, as to the means of providing for themſelves." But nevertheleſs, as I ſaid before, it is our buſineſs to be quiet till the Iriſh nation themſelves ſhall petition for our aſſiſtance. Neceſſity will open their eyes at laſt, and oblige them to purſue the only means, which can render them a well regulated, a rich, commercial, and induſtrious people; namely, a thorough union and incorporation with Great-Britain. It is a melancholy reflection, but for the moſt part it is too true, that nations, as nations, never can learn wiſdom, till neceſſity becomes their School-miſtreſs."

To the above obſervations, it may likewiſe be proper to add, that the taxes raiſed in Ireland, are never paid into the Exchequer of England: So that no defalcation would happen to the Engliſh revenue, were the Iriſh to declare themſelves to be as independent of Great-Britain, as the Electorate of Hanover. And as to the courſe of trade between the two kingdoms, that would always be as it now is, regulated by ſelf intereſt, and by no other conſideration. We now find and feel this to be the fact reſpecting America, as the Dean foretold it would—But, alas! no body would then believe him. May we now grow wiſer!

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Oct.* 28.

Whitehall, Oct. 28.

THE King has been pleaſed to preſent the Reverend Mr James Bannerman to the church of Cargill, in the Preſbytery of Perth, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr James Gow.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

32d Regiment of foot, Enſign John White, of the late 104th regiment, to be Enſign, vice Henry M'Mahon. Dated October 4. 1783.

Eldeſt Enſign Thomas Wallis to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Ormſby, who retires. Dated Oct. 6. 1783. Mr Henry Karr to be Enſign, vice Wallis. Enſign Foſter Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Knox, who retires. Dated as above. Mr John Boland to be Enſign, vice Scott.

Royal Iriſh Regiment of Artillery.

Captain-Lieutenant Matthew Young to be Captain, vice David Robinſon. Dated Auguſt 20. 1783.

Eldeſt Firſt Lieutenant Joſeph Shewbridge to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Young.

Eldeſt Second Lieutenant John Daniel Arabin to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice Shewbridge.

Mr Richard Thornhill to be Second Lieutenant, vice Arabin.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Oct.* 28.

Elſinore, Oct. 18. We have advice from Fahrſund in Norway, that the Mary, Plum, from Peterſburgh for Waterford, is put in there in a very leaky condition, and will be obliged to diſcharge her cargo to repair.

N. B. We have reaſon to believe, from the accounts we have from Norway and Sweden, that the ſhips that were adviſed to be in harbour there, have not yet got out.

The Peggy, Fiſher, from Quebec, is put into the Iſle of Ila by contrary winds.

The Bon Accord, Beattie, which was on ſhore on the Barber Sand near Yarmouth, was got off without damage, and is arrived in the river.

The John Gailian, Sievers, from Amſterdam to Petersburgh, was ſtranded the 4th inſtant, on the iſland of Oland, near Calmer.

From the London Papers, Oct. 28.

Amſterdam, Oct. 22. Yeſterday morning, about half paſt eleven o'clock, an exploſion like the weak firing of cannon was heard in our port, and ſome moments after a thick ſmoak, attended with flames, was ſeen to iſſue from the Rhyniand, Capt. Mulder. In leſs than an hour the ſhip appeared on fire from ſtem to ſtern, without our being able to learn how the accident happened. The flames having then communicated to the cables by which the veſſel was tied, ſhe became the ſport of the waves, and the tide of flood being at that time in its greateſt force, it carried her into the inner part of the harbour, which obliged ſeveral veſſels that were there to cut their faſtenings, to eſcape this inflamed maſs. At the fall of the tide the veſſel, which had been carried on ſhore, remained dry, and at the departure of the poſt continued burning. Notwithſtanding the activity exerted to extinguiſh the flames, they were not able to ſucceed, and therefore were obliged to confine their endeavours to cut off all communication between her and other veſſels, which was effected by a number of boats. Some perſons periſhed on this occaſion.

Amſterdam, Oct. 23. The loſs of the Rhyniand is now thus accounted for: The veſſel being to be put out of commiſſion, all the heavy artillery had been taken out of her, and afterwards the powder. The crew had been ordered to ſweep away the powder that ſhould be ſhed, and the Captain had recommended them to be particularly careful. He was writing in his cabin when the veſſel received a ſhock, which overturned the table that ſtood before him. He got out of the cabin, but found the ſhip all in flames. They were not able to ſave any thing. It is thought that fifty perſons periſhed on this occaſion. Some ſay, that half the crew, which conſiſted of 170 men, are loſt. The ſuperior officers, it is believed, are all ſaved.

Hague, Oct. 23. All the hopes of an accommodation between the city of Dantzick and the Pruſſians are vaniſhed. It appears by the lateſt accounts, that that town perſiſts in maintaining its rights. We know not yet what may be the conſequence of this affair.

LONDON.

Yeſterday morning a private Board was held at the Treaſury office, Whitehall, at which the Duke of Portland preſided, being the firſt this winter.

Tueſday laſt, the Duke of Portland was at Mr Fox's houſe in St James's Palace, from ten o'clock in the forenoon till four in the afternoon. The private Secretaries attended, and diſpatches were immediately ſent off with the reſult of their meeting to the other Miniſters.

Some diſpatches were received at St James's yeſterday from Africa, brought over in the Hyæna frigate, Captain Sinclair, which ſailed with inſtructions to his Majeſty's Governors on that coaſt, in June laſt.

Meſſengers go to and from Dublin to London, twice a week, or oftener, as wind and weather permits: which practice is to be continued during the winter.

Mr Fox is indefatigable in his attention to public buſineſs, and ſeldom miſſes giving his attendance either at his houſe, or at the office, during the whole morning, where he receives any perſon who has any buſineſs to propoſe for the conſideration of Parliament early in the next meeting. This is unuſal for Miniſters during the receſs, as they give attendance in turn during that period.

If Mr Fox's plan for ſupporting national credit ſhould meet with the approbation of Parliament, which there is little doubt but it will, though the funds may receive a temporary check, they muſt, from natural conſequences, get up above 70 very ſoon after the regulation takes place.

The low price of ſtocks is the ſubject of converſation; there ſeems to have been a combination of circumſtances which have cauſed their fall: 1ſt, Many have purchaſed ſtock on ſpeculation, with a view of ſelling it again to advantage, as a riſe was expected when the Definitive Treaties were ratified; ſuch holders of ſtock, being in want of the money, are obliged to ſell out at what price they can get. 2dly, The ſcarcity of money, not only in Britain, but in the principal trading towns of Europe, which, beſides ſtopping money from abroad, alſo occaſions foreigners to ſell out of the funds, and of courſe makes fewer purchaſers. 3dly, The great load of the national debt, and the large proportion of the laſt loan, ſtill in the hands of thoſe who purchaſed for ſale, and not with a view of keeping the ſtock. And, 4thly, The ſtate of the gold coin in Britain, which occaſions the new guineas to be carried out of the kingdom, as they yield a profit of about five per cent. on the Continent.

The Miniſtry have had ſeveral conferences with the merchants and Bank directors on this ſubject, in order to deviſe ſome expedients to raiſe the price of ſtock, but hitherto without effect. As near five millions of the laſt loan are pledged at the Bank, it will not be eaſy, under the circumſtances above mentioned, to raiſe the funds any great matter. The moſt eſſential remedy ſeems to be, the borrowing as little as poſſible this winter, which will give time to diſpoſe of the old ſtock among thoſe who are able to keep it, and who look only for the intereſt.

Saturday and yeſterday, being both holidays, no buſineſs was done at the Stock Exchange; three per cent. conſol. was, on Friday, 57¼ – and bank ſtock 116. As the ſtock which was pledged at the Bank muſt be redeemed by the 28th of February next, it is conjectured that ſtocks will be rather lower than at preſent, till after that time.

A farther coalition of parties, in order to ſtrengthen the miniſterial influence in Parliament, is talked of. It is alſo ſaid, that the Duke of Manchester is to be recalled, and the Earl of Jerſey appointed Ambaſſador at the Court of France.

Laſt Tueſday morning, Admiral Pigot, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, went out to Spithead, to view the ſtate of the Royal George; and on Thurſday one of his Majeſty's Engineers took the ſoundings round that unfortunate ſhip, and meaſured the height of her maſts; from which it is conjectured, there is ſome new plan in agitation for raiſing her, and that the Admiralty mean to take this difficult buſineſs into their own hands.

The raiſing the Royal George is certainly an object well worth the attention of the legiſlature, for ſhe lies in the very beſt anchorage at Spithead, and muſt therefore greatly incommode the ſervice in time of war, as that port is the principal rendezvous for all our ſhipping.

By the Elizabeth, Vicar, arrived from Gibraltar, we have the ſatisfaction of hearing that the gallant Gen. Elliott was in perfect health when ſhe ſailed, as were the greater part of his garriſon; and that a brave old regiment, who have been there nine years, were not a little elated with the idea of the expected arrival of the Ganges and Goliah with troops to relieve them.

General Elliott, ſince the ſiege of Gibraltar, has been over on the Barbary ſhore, with Sir Roger Curtis, in the Brilliant. He had ſcarce landed when he was ſurrounded by the natives proſtrating themſelves, ſinging, and doing him every poſſible homage. The women brought him figs, almonds, oliver, oranges, &c. In ſhort, he was ſo loaded with favours, and had ſo much company, that he went but a very ſhort way into the country.

Orators are now hired for Parliamentary conteſts, as bravoes uſed to be in deſperate caſes. Mr Grattan is a man of worth, and may be an object of attention, in order to be oppoſed to Mr Flood. For though Mr Fox is young, he is growing corpulent, and will ſoon be ſhort-breathed. Talking machines might be contrived, that would anſwer all the purpoſes of the orators; and all the damage would be the firſt expence of conſtructing them. The ſums in places and penſions, ſaved by theſe contrivances, would be immenſe. The author of this article would undertake to furniſh his Majeſty, or any of the leaders of parties in Parliament, with talking machines, and to furniſh them with ſpeeches, which would anſwer as well as the country gentlemen, as the ſcreaming and bellowing of Meſſ. Fox, Burke, Pitt, Flood, and North; and at leſs expence than is incurred by maintaining one of their Secretaries.

So ſerious have the hot headed partizans of Ireland made affairs there, that with the concurrence of the moderate men in that country, the troops coming home from America and the Weſt-Indies, it is ſaid will be ordered to remain ſome time there as a check to any mad ſchemes the violent leaders of meaſures, in oppoſition to Government, may be unwiſe enough to adopt.

Should the above take place, which is more than probable, will, there will be not leſs than 20,000 troops landed in the country early in the ſpring.

Advices from Hamburgh, by the laſt mail declare, that a bank on a new plan was erecting at Berlin. The different effects of plenty and ſcarcity of money have not eſcaped the penetrating genius of the Sovereign of Pruſſia. Money is not ſo plentiful in his dominions, as to make it neceſſary to withdraw a quantity by heaping up treaſure. This Monarch indeed always retains in his treaſury ſix or ſeven millions ſterling for anſwering unforeſeen demands; but being ſenſible that the withdrawing from circulation any larger ſum would be prejudicial to commerce, every farthing ſaved from the neceſſary expences of Government is laid out upon buildings, open operas; in ſhort upon any thing rather than cramp circulation. In his Pruſſian Majeſty's metropolis, therefore, a bank eſtabliſhed for lending money muſt promote induſtry and manufactures in an eminent degree.

According to ſome late advices received from Wilmington by the way of France, the people of Carolina plead inability to contribute towards the aſſeſſments of the preſent year, on account of the general diſtreſs of the province.

We learn from Poliſh Auſtria, that great confuſion prevails there among the families of faſhion, on account of the orders ſent down from Vienna for the exhibiting the original of their pedigrees within a certain limited time, and for thoſe who have themſelves Prince of the Holy Empire, to produce their titles. Several have, or pretend to have loſt their family parchments in the chance of war or by accidental fires; whilſt others find themſelves in the moſt diſagreeable dilemma, as they hold from the Turks and Tartars the eſtates now in their poſſeſſion, and the original owners of which have either been expelled or maſſacred in the Coſſack war.

Letters from Paris, of the 10th inſt. mention that the expreſs diſpatched from the Comte de Guichen, with the ſentence paſſed on the Chevalier de Vigny, arrived there on the 10th. His ſentence is not yet made public, but according to letters from Morlaix Mr de Vigny has been declared for ever incapable of ſerving the king, and is condemned to ſix years impriſonment. This judgment is the ſame as that which was pronounced againſt him for contumacy, excepting that the term of impriſonment is reduced from fifteen years to ſix. M. de Guichen being now enabled to return to l'Orient, the council of war which was to have opened on the 10th, for the purpoſe of examining into the affair of the 12th of April, will be no longer delayed.

We learn from Paris, that Dr Franklin lately preſented M. de Fleury, Major of the regiment of Saintonge, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the American ſervice, with a medal, which had been delivered him by Congreſs, after the taking of Stony Point. This fort, which was defended by 30 pieces of cannon, and 600 picked men, was taken in the night of the 15th of July 1779, by a detachment of 1100 men, under the orders of General Wayne, Mr de Fleury, who commanded the vanguard, was the firſt who mounted the intrenchments, and with his own hand ſtruck the Engliſh flag. The medallion iſſued to perpetuate the remembrance of this action, repreſents on one ſide Stony Point, with this inſcription: *Aggere paſſo hoſtes victi*; and on the exergue, *Stony Point expug. 15 July*, 1779: on the reverſe is a warrior holding a flag, which he is trampling under foot, with this inſcription: *Virtutis audaciæ monum. & præmium*; and the exergue, *D. de Fleury equiti Gallo primo ſuper muros. Reſp. Amer. D. D.*

A private letter from Paris mentions, that three of the Dutch provinces had not yet agreed to the Definitive Treaty of peace, which prevented bringing that important affair to an immediate concluſion.

This morning the following malefactors were conveyed to Tyburn, attended by the two Sheriffs, the Under Sheriff, City Marſhal, and other officers, viz. John Burton and Thomas Duxſon, for a burglary—John Pilkington, for ditto—James Neal, alias Nowlan, for ſtealing a quantity of plate in the houſe of George Eaton at Ratcliff. Theſe were in the firſt cart—John Booker, alias Brooker, for robbing on the highway—Thomas Smith and John Starkey, for ſtealing a box containing two bank notes, value 25l. and about 8l. in money, with ſome wearing apparel, &c. went in the ſecond cart—John Anderſon, Matthew Daniel, and John Francis, for forging teſtamentary wills, in the third cart—and William Moore, for coining ſhillings, who was drawn on a ſledge. They all behaved very penitently. Soon after they had got to Tyburn, a reprieve arrived for Thomas Duxſon, who was brought back to Newgate in a coach.

The Parisians exult in the thoughts of receiving a visit in a very short time from our heir apparent. Whether they are well founded in their conjectures we do not pretend to determine; but certain it is, that the dignity of the British nations is there supported by several British noblemen and gentlemen (our letters from abroad say at least 60 in number) who have clubbed together, and keep open table at Fontainbleau, at the rate of 80 covers daily; thus exercising amongst foreigners an hospitality, to which most of them are entire strangers when amongst their countrymen—"All in their nether world is vanity and vexation of spirit!"

Mr William Pitt returned from France on Wednesday last. The whole of the corps are now returned from their foreign trip, and have laid in their stock of health and motions for the winter. They have all been at Paris studying the principles of the *air balloons* and have brought over quantities of *inflammatory gaz*, bottled up for us, but it is imagined it will all evaporate in *smoke*.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 27.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 30 s. a 47 s.	Beans, 30 s. a 33 s.
Barley, 22 s. a 30 s.	Tick, 24 s. a 26 s. 6 d.
Rye, 20 s. a 26 s.	Tares, 22 s. a 26 s.
Oats, 18 s. a 23 s.	Rape Seed, —
Pale Malt, 38 s. a 44 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto, 40 s. a 44 s.	Fine Flour, 38 s. a 39 s.
Peafe, 30 s. a 32 s.	Second Sort, 35 s. a 36 s.
Hog ditto, 28 s. a 30 s.	Third Sort, 24 s. a 27 s.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 28.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, fhut, 75¾.	India Bonds, 10 dife.
3 per cent. con. 57¼ a 58¼.	Exchequer Bills, 10 dife.
3 per cent. red. —	Navy Bills, 13¾ dife.
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 59¼ a ¾ a ¼.
Long Ann. 17 9-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
Short Ann. 1778, —	Light Long Ann. 17 15-16ths a 18.
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 12 s. a 10 s.
Ditto New Ann. —	
Ditto 1751, —	
India Stock, —	

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amfterdam, 34 10.	Agio of the Bank from Holland, 5 per cent.
Ditto Sight, 34 6.	
Rotterdam, 35 2½ U.	

WIND AT DEAL.

Oct. 25. N. N. E. 26. N. N. W. 27. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

On Thurfday laft, was married here, Mr Archibald Simpfon in Redheugh, to Miss Ifobel Simpfon, only child of Mr James Simpfon, portioner of Dalkeith.

The Right Hon Lord Galway, Sir Chriftopher Sykes, Bart. and Beilby Thompfon, Efq; are talked of as candidates for the city of York, in the room of the late Sir Charles Turner, Bart. who died on Sunday laft.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, as Prince and Steward of Scotland, has granted to the Right Hon. Henry Erſkine, his Majeſty's Advocate for Scotland, Sir Thomas Dundas, of Kerſe, Bart. Charles Dundas, Efq; repreſentative in Parliament for the counties of Orkney and Zetland; Alexander Fergufſon, of Craigdarroch, Efq; Advocate; together with the Hon. George Keith Elphinſtone, his Highneſs's Secretary, Steward, and Chamberlain of the principality of Scotland, a commiſſion appointing them to be his Counſellors or Commiſſioners, for the proper arrangement, and future management of his Royal Highneſs's affairs in Scotland.

On Wednefday laft came down his Majeſty's commiſſion to Alexander Wight, Efq; to be his Majeſty's Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Yeſterday, the ſecond diviſion of the 51ſt regiment, from England, marched through this city on their way to Portpatrick, where they are to embark for Ireland.

On Wednefday, the medical claſſes in the Univerſity of Edinburgh were opened for the winter. It is with pleaſure we obſerve the reputation of our Univerſity, already ſo juſtly celebrated, continues ſtill to encreaſe, as there never was a greater number of ſtudents on the firſt day of a ſeſſion, than appeared on Wednefday.

Thurſday, Thomas Storry, lately under-waiter in Mr Walker's tavern, was committed priſoner to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, accuſed of ſeveral acts of theft. And yeſterday, Donald Kennedy, button maker in Edinburgh, was committed to priſon, by warrant of the Sheriff, it having been diſcovered, in the courſe of the precognition taken againſt Storry, that Kennedy had purchaſed ſeveral ſilver ſpoons from him, at an under value, and knowing of their having been ſtolen.

Thurſday, James Thompſon, deſigning himſelf candlemaker in Canongate, was taken up on ſuſpicion of having been concerned in ſome of the robberies lately committed in this city and liberties. He underwent a long examination before the Sheriff, when ſeveral circumſtances coming out againſt him reſpecting a robbery committed in the College Wynd, beginning of this month, he was committed to the tolbooth till liberate in due courſe of law.

Laſt week, an old invalid fell into a mill-lead, near Muſſelburgh, which inſtantly carried him to the mill-wheel, that was then going, and before any aſſiſtance could be given him, was cruſhed to death.

Sunday laſt, a child, apparently new born, was found in the river, near the coal-key, Glaſgow. The unnatural mother has not yet been diſcovered.

Tueſday morning, a poor woman was found dead a little to the north of Carron Bridge, on the hilly road to Stirling. She had been ſeized with ſome illneſs the night before, and though ſhe had two children with her, they could afford her no relief.

If the Iriſh could ſee for themſelves as diſtinctly as a ſtander by is able to diſcern for them, they would now be nearly at a ſtand. In their preſent predicament, they are in the moſt enviable condition of any nation in Europe—enjoying one of the fineſt climates, locally the beſt for trade—their trade now free—and their protection reſpectable and ample, yet free of coſt.

The Iriſh Parliament was to meet again laſt Tueſday; when the different claims, plans of reform, &c. would be brought forward.

After five Cabinet conſultations, we are credibly informed, that a complete and digeſted ſyſtem of oppoſition to the Parliamentary Reform, Protecting Duties, and Bill of Rights, has at laſt been ſettled at the Caſtle: beſides the two *tubs* thrown out in the Speech, of a *Poſt-office* and *Admiralty*, of which the readers of this paper were apprized ſeveral days antecedent to the delivery of the Speech, ſpecious but trifling conceſſions will be made on the part of Government, to divert the public attention from the principal objects during the ſittings of the Houſes, which ſittings will be continually curtailed by inceſſant adjournments on ſome frivolous pretence or other, until the King's buſineſs is done, that is—the Supply and the Revenue bill, when, if a ſufficient number of Knights and Citizens cannot be prevailed upon to give colour and ſanction to the majority of burgeſſes who are marſhaled on the ſide of Government, the ſeſſion will be eked out until the end of the Lent Aſſizes, when a final period to it will be put by prorogation. The only difficulty apprehended will be in effecting the duration of the Money Bills to one year at leaſt, in hopes that by that time the national ferment, as it is called at the Caſtle, may ſubſide, and things go on in the old way. *Dub. Evening Poſt.*

Committees of both Houſes of Parliament will ſhortly meet together, in order to ſettle all buſineſs relative to the conferences which are to be revived between theſe two branches of the legiſlature, as in former days. *Ibid.*

It is confidently aſſerted, that the friends of Adminiſtration mean to *move* the affair of reform in the repreſentation of the people, previous to the National Convention of Delegates on the 10th November. This manœuvre is intended to weaken the efficacy of that irreſiſtible application, by a previous determination of the queſtion, and thus get rid of it for the preſent ſeſſion. *Ibid.*

Notwithſtanding the abſurd and ridiculous alarm which perſons inimical to our manufactures are endeavouring to raiſe, by ſuggeſting the ruin of our linen trade as a conſequence of our adoption of the policy of every wiſe nation in laying duties on foreign manufactures, it plainly appears, that within theſe laſt ſeven months a conſiderable exportation of linens to other markets, beſides Great Britain, has actually taken place, to the amount of five hundred thouſand pounds, which direct trade to foreign markets, ſhould it encreaſe in the ſame ratio for eighteen months to come, it will be a matter of indifference whether any linens are ſhipped to Great Britain or not. Within theſe laſt ten days there has been ſhipped on the bounty from the port of Dublin, for Cadiz, Philadelphia, and New York, 223,279 yards of plain and printed linens, which quantity, on account of the bounty, is truly aſcertained by proper officers, whereas the linen exports to England, as they neither pay duty or receive bounty here, are enormouſly exaggerated in the entries, to gratify the vanity of the ſhippers, &c. *Ibid.*

It is a very happy thing for this nation, that our *nobleſſe* condeſcend to write their ſpeeches, and by that means render them *intelligible:* It is aſtoniſhing to what a low ebb oratory is ſunk among the *profeſſors* of that art in the Upper Chambers; if it was not for a few individuals, who occaſionally riſe to *aſtoniſh* the auditors with the vaſt profundity of their abilities, the aſſembly would frequently be as mute as a ſilent meeting of Quakers. *Ibid.*

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, Oct. 20.

"A veſſel appeared in this bay yeſterday, under Swediſh colours, and ſent a boat on ſhore for freſh proviſions; about two hours afterwards ſhe was obſerved to board a fiſhing-boat, and plundered the poor people of their entire cargo. The fiſhermen ſay ſhe was not a foreigner, but a ſmuggling veſſel, and, from what they could obſerve, was manned with French, Dutch, and Engliſh; ſhe is ſtill hovering on the coaſt, with an intent, we ſuppoſe, to land her cargo."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 23.

"We are ſorry to find, that ſome bales of ſilks and ſtuffs have been lately returned from America unſold, their quality not being ſuited to the markets they were ſent to. Among other articles returned is a quantity of ſilk handkerchiefs, made up at 18 s. *per* dozen; ſome of them went off at firſt, but a buyer having waſhed thoſe purchaſed, found them ſuch wretched ware that he brought them to the vendue, and expoſed them; the conſequence was, that not one could afterwards be ſold at any price.

"The repreſentatives for this city in Parliament are inſtructed by their conſtituents to ſupport Mr Gardiner's patriotic meaſure of Protecting Duties; which buſineſs will not in the leaſt militate with, derange, or impede the great national object of a Parliamentary Reform, as it muſt be decided in three weeks from this date, whereas the other cannot poſſibly be in any degree of forwardneſs until next ſpring; ſo that ſeveral months muſt elapſe between the final deciſion of one and the other; the meaſures having no more connection together than the bill for the repeal of Poyning's law with the Dublin paving bill paſſed laſt ſeſſions."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 25.

"The idea of the Eaſt India Company's eſtabliſhing a houſe here, ſeems to have ſome foundation, and is a matter of convenience and policy they ſhould have long ſince adopted; convenience, as Ireland is generally the firſt land their ſhips make after leaving St Helena, and ſuch a portion of goods might be appropriated for this country, as would make it needleſs to be ſending to England for thoſe commodities; and policy, becauſe it will prevent us from ſending to other European markets to ſupply our conſumption.

"Letters from Philadelphia adviſe, that the ſhip Liberty, Captain Wilſon, that ſailed lately from this port, was ſafely arrived there, but that, during the paſſage, a mutiny broke out among the indented men-ſervants, who not contented with the beſt uſage, plenty of good proviſions, and a daily portion of grog, inſiſted on having acceſs to the women, which being refuſed them, they broke in the bulk-head that ſeparated the females from them, a mutinous riot enſued, in which, before the inſurgents could be properly ſecured, one of them paid his life a forfeit to his temerity.

"The property of the late Earl of Milltown was among the beſt conditioned in the kingdom. Lord Ruſborough, who ſucceeds to the title, comes into the immediate poſſeſſion of 7000 l. *per annum.* His brother, Mr Leeſon, gets an eſtate of 1800 l. a year. The eldeſt boy by the preſent Lady will have, when of age, another eſtate of 2000 l. and his two brothers 600 l. each. Their ſiſters are left 10,000 l. fortunes, and Lady Milltown a jointure of 2000 l. beſides the magnificent houſe at the Green, built purpoſely for her reſidence three years ago, and furniſhed in the firſt ſtile of elegance and expence.

"In how reſpectable a light muſt commerce ſtand in the eyes of Iriſhmen, when they reflect, that almoſt the *whole* of this vaſt property was accumulated by the founder of the family, the father of the late Lord, by a diligent attention to his profeſſion, which was a reſpectable brewer at Stephen's Green, followed by that unremitting induſtry which commands fortune and enſures ſucceſs.

"The late Lord Milltown was one of the very few Peers in this country whoſe eſtates are not incumbered."

ZANY *in our next.*

THE EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES is carried on as uſual, by Mrs HAMILTON, at her houſe in Argyle-ſquare, which has every accommodation proper for that purpoſe; particularly a very large room, where the teachers attend under her own immediate inſpection.—Boarders and Day-Boarders are equally agreeable.—The terms are very moderate, and the greateſt œconomy is obſerved with regard to every article of expence.—One day of the week is fixed for the Ladies' general acquaintance to viſit them; another day of the week is allowed the young Ladies to viſit their friends.—The Ladies are never permitted to go out without a proper perſon attending them.

Mrs HAMILTON owes her grateful and moſt reſpectful thanks to thoſe who have entruſted her with the education of their children, and to them ſhe appeals for her ſtrict and conſtant attention to the important charge with which they have honoured her. More particular information may be had from herſelf.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Oct. 15. Four Brothers of Torryburn, Lang, from Riga for Alloa, with ſundries.
Eliſabeth of Kirkcaldy, Beveridge, from Memel for Leith, with logs.
Concord of Leith, Porteous, from ditto for ditto, ditto.
16. Providence of Kinghorn, Baxter, from ditto for ditto, oats.
17. Induſtry of Alloa, Buchan, from thence for Riga, ballaſt.
Molly of Kincardine, Miller, from Memel for Kincardine, with oats.
18. Friendſhip of ditto, Thomſon, from Kincardine for Copenhagen, with coals.
Finſcaſtle of Dunmore, Anderſon, from Memel for Dunmore, with logs.
Peggy of Borrowſtounneſs, Oceanocher, from ditto for Bo-neſs, with ditto.
Six Siſters of Leith, Thomſon, from Leith for Riga, in ballaſt.
Peggy of Dyſart, Pearſon, from Peterſburgh for Dyſart, with flax, &c.

ELSINORE, Oct. 18. 1783. Wind W. N. W.
WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Oct. 24. Lucy, Carſan, from Liverpool, with goods.—Ocean, Boag, from Dublin, with timber, &c. Betty, M'Kirdy, from Dublin, with goods.—27. Æolus, Tarbet, from ditto, in ballaſt; three buſſes with herrings.—28. Betty and Molly, Muir, from Peterſburgh, with hemp, &c.

SAILED,—25. Curtis, Jamieſon, for Sligo, with goods; Oxford, Simpſon, for Dublin, ditto; Jean and Bell, Fergufon, for ditto, ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 30. Induſtry, Duncanſon, from Stirling, with oak-ſpokes; Providence, Wilſon, from Inverkeithing Bay, with boxes; Smart, Wilſon, from Limekills, with coals.—31. Hobal, Lawrence, from ditto, with ditto; Peggy and Betſey, Robertſon, from Berwick, with oats; Betſey, Leith, from London, in ballaſt; Leith Packet, Thomſon, from ditto, with goods.—Nov. 1. Jean, Barr, from Alemouth, with oats; Janet, Anderſon, from ditto, with ditto; Concord, Eaſton, from Dantzick, with wheat; Providence, Arms, from Wells, with barley; Succeſs, Ferrier, from Newcaſtle, with oak-wood; Phenix, Dean, from London, with goods.

SAILED, Counteſs of Caithneſs, St Clair, for Thurſo, with goods; Friendſhip, Buchanan, for Hull, with ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, October 31.

Wheat	20s.	6d.	18s.	6d.	17s.	0d.
Barley,	17	3	14	6	13	0
Oats,	14	9	12	0	11	0
Peaſe,	13	0	11	6	10	0

A GENERAL MEETING, adjourned from the 20th of December laſt, of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Owners and Leſſees of Coals, Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, is to be held on Wedneſday the 19th of November, at Walker's Tavern, in Writers Court, at 12 noon.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

THE intention of this Meeting is, 1ſt, To obtain, if poſſible, by proper applications at London, an abatement of the duty on Scotch coals, which pay much higher, both coaſtways and when exported, than they ought to do, on account of the great inferiority of their ſtrength and quality in general, compared with that of Engliſh coals. This circumſtance was overlooked at the time coal-duty was laid on in Scotland, by act 8th Anne; for when Oliver Cromwell united the two kingdoms, Scotch coals were, *from juſtice, not favour*, rated lower, and paid a much lower duty than Engliſh; and the ſmall coals and chews paid but half of that lower duty.

2dly, To obtain a liberty of exporting Scotch culm or panwood, at a low duty, as is done in Wales, for 6 d. and 12 d. a chalder, while ours pay about 8 s. 6 d. a chalder, ſo that immenſe quantities of this article of our produce periſh, and are totally loſt to this country, for want of conſumption. To obtain liberty alſo to pay the coaſting duty of culm for the burning of lime at the ports of ſhipping, and that lime for the improvement of land ſhould paſs free of diſpatches; both which are allowed in Wales, and ſome parts of England.

3dly, To obtain a regulation of Cuſtom-houſe fees on coals ſhipped coaſtways, and exported in Scotland, which are ſubjected at preſent to ten, perhaps twenty times as much on their value, as are paid on coals at Newcaſtle and Whitehaven; and it is propoſed, that we ſhould pay no higher rates than the Engliſh do, ſo as to put us on an equal footing with them at the foreign and London markets, on this great branch of our native export.

4thly, To have the limits of the eſtuary rivers or friths in Scotland aſcertained, to diſtinguiſh them from open ſea, eſpecially thoſe of the Solway and Clyde, on part of both which coaſting-coal duty is judged to be improperly levied, as none is exacted in ſimilar friths or rivers in England.

5thly, To obtain a reſtoration of the legal privileges of the river Forth, in particular, which our anceſtors left us ſecured by the treaty of Union, free of all cuſtom-houſe diſpatches for the trade carried on upon it within the iſland of May. This is in conformity with the invariable practice at that time, and ever ſince in all ſimilar Engliſh rivers; and even that of the Upper Clyde where the City of Glaſgow has nobly maintained the full legal privileges of its river for about 30 miles below Broomielaw Quay.

It is notoriouſly known to what an inconceivable degree the navigation of the Forth, even as high as Stirling Bridge, has been illegally oppreſſed by the exactions of cuſtom-houſe officers, eſpecially during the laſt ten or fifteen years, to the very great hurt of the trade, manufactures, and agriculture of this part of the kingdom.

The benefit of the river is now in ſome degree loſt for the tranſportation of ſmall quantities of different kinds of goods, eſpecially of coals and corn, which are frequently obliged to be carried by land, in place of going it on the Glaſgow canal: and we are juſtly made the ſcoff of Engliſh traders who come here, and know the perfect freedom of navigation on their ſimilar rivers.

Noblemen, Gentlemen, Merchants, and others from different parts of the kingdom, who wiſh to promote the intereſt, and ſupport the honour of their native country, in the above reſpects, are intreated to attend the Meeting by themſelves or doers. The General Convention of Boroughs join in the application about our different friths, and the regulation of fees; and the whole of what is propoſed was much approved of by a meeting of gentlemen, delegates from all our different counties, held in Edinburgh laſt year about the diſtilleries. The Boroughs inſtruct their different members of Parliament thereon; and it is to be hoped the heritors of the different counties, eſpecially of thoſe who are moſt intereſted in river navigation, or coal-duties, will ſupport and recommend the ſame to their reſpective members; there being good reaſon to expect ſucceſs in what is wanted, by a vigorous and ſteady application.

Any advice to the Meeting from perſons who cannot attend, may be addreſſed to Mr John Buchan writer to the ſignet, their clerk, and to whom any perſons or ſocieties willing to contribute ſmall ſums towards defraying the expences of the applications, may pay in or remit the money.

MONEY WANTED TO BORROW

At the Term of Martinmas.

TWO different Sums of 1500 l. each, upon good perſonal ſecurity. Apply to George Leith writer, George's Square.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW FLY DILIGENCES.

THE Proprietors of the Glaſgow Fly Coaches, which did run from Meſſ. George Wardens, ſtabler in the Grass-market, Edinburgh; and James Buchanan's, Saracen's Head Inn, Glaſgow, have now put on that Stage, NEW LARGE CHAISES, commonly called DILIGENCES, which will eaſily contain three inſide paſſengers.

Continues to ſet out (every lawful day) from the above Inn, at eight o'clock in the morning preciſely.

N. B. Paſſengers who chuſe to take the full ſeats of this Diligence, may be accommodate at any early or later hour, by giving notice to the offices the evening preceding, which will be particularly attended to.

PAPER-MAKERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ſeveral JOURNEY-MEN PAPER-MAKERS, for Broomhouſe Paper-Mill. They ſhall have better wages than are given in any Mill near Edinburgh, and paid weekly. Their travelling expences will be allowed them, with every encouragement.

The moſt pleaſant and commodious houſes are now built for workmen, which are ready furniſhed, and adjoining the mill.

Stout Apprentices alſo wanted.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Henry Taylor, Berwick upon Tweed.

A COPPER TO BE SOLD,

WHICH has been uſed, but is in good condition. It contains about thirteen hogſheads. Credit will be given, if deſired. Inquire at James Ramſay copperſmith in Perth.

Not to be repeated.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

Begins drawing the 27th of November—Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

THE Tickets and Shares of Tickets, from a Half to a Sixteenth, in variety of numbers, are ſold and regiſtered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,
At the Toy-ſhop and State-Lottery Office,
Oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

On account of MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON, Where all buſineſs reſpecting the Lottery is tranſacted, by authority from Government, and no where elſe in Scotland.

At their office in laſt and former Lotteries, the following capital prizes were ſold and ſhared, viz. Three of 20,000 l. Five of 10,000 l. Eleven of 5000 l. Seventeen of 2000 l. Thirty-four of 1000 l. and Forty-three of 500 l.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
3	—	5,000	—	15,000
8	—	2,000	—	16,000
16	—	1,000	—	16,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
150	—	100	—	15,000
300	—	50	—	15,000
15,525	—	20	—	310,500
16,036 Prizes,				L. 462,500
First drawn ticket for the firſt twelve days, 500 l. each,				6,000
Ditto the 15th day				1,000
Ditto the 19th day				1,500
Ditto the 22d day				2,000
Ditto the 25th day				3,000
Ditto the 28th day				3,000
The laſt drawn ticket				1,000
31,964 Blanks				
48,000 Tickets,				L. 480,000

PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 8 0 0	Eighth,	L. 2 2 0
Fourth,	4 2 0	Sixteenth,	1 1 6

All Shares, ſold at this Office, which is duly licenſed, are ſtamped and ſecured, purſuant to act of parliament. Thoſe drawn prizes will be paid at Lady-day without any deduction, and at the current value ſo ſoon as drawn.

The Purchaſer of a FOURTH at this office will, without the expence and riſk of ſending to London, receive as under, viz.

L. 5,000	if a prize of	L. 20,000	L. 250	if a prize of	L. 1,000
2,500	if a prize of	10,000	125	if a prize of	500
1,250	if a prize of	5,000	25	if a prize of	100
750	if a prize of	3,000	12 10.	if a prize of	50
500	if a prize of	2,000		AND	
375	if a prize of	1,500	5	If a prize of	20

The purchaſer of a HALF will receive TWICE the above ſums.

The purchaſer of an EIGHTH will receive HALF the above ſums. And

The purchaſer of a SIXTEENTH will receive ONE-FOURTH of the above ſums.

Country correſpondents may have Tickets and Shares ſent on remitting bills at ſight, or a ſhort date.—Schemes to be had gratis at the Office.——Letters poſt paid duly anſwered.

COUNTY OF AYR.

By Order of Alexander Montgomery, Eſq; of Coilsfield, Convener.

THE conſideration of a petition to Parliament, concerning a proper title to vote, and the reformation of unconſtitutional abuſes which have lately taken place in that matter, having been delay'd at the laſt Michaelmas Head Court of this county, till there ſhould be a more full meeting of the Landholders: Intimation is now given, that a general meeting is to be held at Ayr for this purpoſe, upon Friday next the 7th of November; when it expected that all who are intereſted in this important buſineſs will attend.

The Meeting will then have before them the ſubject of relief from the preſent diſtillery laws; as alſo, the draught of a petition to Parliament for amending the law regarding the ſalting of Beef and Pork in Scotland.

JOHN BOSWELL, Clk.

Ayr, 30th October 1783.

ALL Perſons having any Claim or Demand

on the owners of the Sloop SWIFT of Port Leith, John Watſon Maſter, are requeſted to lodge the ſame with Alexander Livingſton merchant in Edinburgh, on or before the 1ſt day of December next, when the ſame, if properly vouched, will be immediately paid. With certification, that ſuch perſons as ſhall fail ſo to do, ſhall have no recourſe upon the owners; neither ſhall they be at liberty to attach the veſſel therefor in time coming.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
A STOUT NEW SHIP,
The ENDEAVOUR of Dyſart,
GEORGE RUTHERFORD Maſter,

NOW taking in goods for London, and will ſail on the 12th of November curt.

Has good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter, at Mrs Mann's, on the Shore, Leith, or on board the ſhip.

ANY Gentleman poſſeſſed of an Office under

Government, where attendance in Edinburgh is neceſſary, of the yearly value of 150 l. or upwards, and deſirous of diſpoſing of the ſame upon equitable terms, may hear of a perſon willing to treat with him, by ſending a line addreſſed to J. S. to the care of the Publiſher.

FURNISHED HOUSE in George's Square.

TO be LET for the Winter Seaſon, or a longer time if needed, Mr Durham of Largo's HOUSE and OFFICES, &c. They may be entered to immediately; and the ſervant will ſhow the houſe.

For particulars, enquire of James Kettle writer, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,
Or LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next.

THAT new large WAREROOM fronting

the High-ſtreet of Edinburgh and DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining thereto, being the firſt flat of that new Tenement of land oppoſite to Blackfriars Wynd, preſently poſſeſſed by William Cupar upholſterer.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Thomſon writer, Fowlis's Cloſe.

Not to be repeated.

By order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

ALL-HALLOW-FAIR of this City is to be

gin on Monday the 10th of November curt. at twelve o'clock noon, to continue the uſual time; and is to be kept and held in the MIDDLE BEARDFORD's PARK.

INTIMATION TO UNDERTAKERS.

THE Heritors of the pariſh of Alloa hereby intimate to undertakers, that a Plan, for a New Kirk to be built at Alloa, is wanted, which will contain from thirteen to ſixteen hundred people. Undertakers who incline to give ſuch plans, are deſired to give in the ſame to John Jamieſon, ſheriff clerk of Clackmannan, or to Mr Frame, miniſter at Alloa. The Heritors do not mean to pay for any plans but the one which ſhall be approved of.

NOTICE
TO JOHN ISAT'S CREDITORS.

THAT, in conſequence of an advertiſement lately publiſhed in this paper, requiring the creditors of John Iſat, maltman in Gorbals of Glaſgow, to meet upon the 28th day of October laſt, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor upon Mr Iſat's ſequeſtrated eſtate, in terms of an appointment of Lord Swinton, Ordinary, who awarded the ſequeſtration, ſeveral of the creditors accordingly met that day; and in preſence of Mr John Marſhall, ſheriff ſubſtitute of Lanarkſhire, commiſſioner appointed to attend the meeting they made choice of James Mathie writer in Glaſgow to be litterim factor upon the Bankrupt's ſequeſtrated eſtate, of which office he accepted, and found caution as is required.

That, at that meeting, the creditors preſent, in terms of the powers veſted in them by the ſtatute, appointed the general meeting of creditors for chuſing a truſtee upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate, to be held in the houſe of Peter M'Kinlay vintner in Glaſgow, on Friday the 5th day of December next, at one o'clock afternoon.

The ſaid James Mathie, therefore, in obedience to the ſtatute, and order of the creditors, hereby intimates the ſequeſtration to all concerned, and requires them, or their doers properly authorized, to meet, time and place before mentioned, for the purpoſes before expreſſed; and farther informs that Monday the 10th of November current, and the three ſucceeding Mondays, are ſet apart for the purpoſe of examining the Bankrupt and his family, at one o'clock each of theſe days, and within the Ordinary Court-houſe in Glaſgow, where the creditors who chuſe it, are requeſted to attend.

JAMES MATHIE.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT new-built Tenement of LAND, lying

in the middle of Todrick's Wynd, belonging to Alexander Weir painter, St James's Square, conſiſting of nine dwelling-houſes, all cheerful and neatly finiſhed, and very convenient for accommodating ſmall families; renting from three guineas to ſeven guineas per annum. The upper flat conſiſts of a dining-room, parlour, two bed-rooms, three bed-cloſets, kitchen, garrets, and other conveniencies; and on the top, there is a ſmall green-houſe, a grotto, and an elegant octogon, which commands a moſt agreeable proſpect of the mouth of the Frith, North Berwick Law, the Bass, Arthur's Seat, and the country to the ſouth and weſt. Which laſt-mentioned houſe and pertinents the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to, as it was in the poſſeſſion of the proprietor till Whitſunday laſt, and never ſet to a tenant.

The title-deeds are clear, and in the hands of George Cairncroſs writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain for the whole or any part of the ſubjects; and for further particulars intending purchaſers may apply to the proprietor, or the ſaid George Cairncroſs.

HOUSES, &c. AT INVERESK,

TO be SOLD, by private ſale, that Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, on the ſouth ſide of the High Street of Inverek, with coach-houſe, ſtables, and other offices: AS ALSO, two large Gardens declining to the ſouth, well ſtored with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds, come to maturity; together with an incloſure of about ſix acres adjoining to the gardens, and giving acceſs to the Haugh of Inverek, and the walks along the river-ſide; with a large well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe in the midſt of the incloſure: AS ALSO, that Range of Small Houſes lying on the north-eaſt ſide of the ſaid high ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſaid dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of a barn, ſtable, and hay-loft, and other houſes, with the bath-yard and garden lying at the back of the ſaid range of houſes. The above principal lodging is fit to accommodate a numerous and genteel family; and the ſubjects are preſently poſſeſſed by John Campbell, Eſq; of Newfield and others.

The agreeable and healthy ſituation of Inverek, and the advantage of the Schools and markets of Muſſelburgh, adjoining to ſaid village, all within four computed miles of Edinburgh, with the accommodation of ſtage-coaches twice a-day to and from the ſame, are all ſo generally known, as renders it altogether unneceſſary to enlarge upon them.

The purchaſer's entry to the above ſubjects will be at Whitſunday 1784.

For further particulars application may be made to Edward Bruce writer to the ſignet, New Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large and elegant Manſion-houſe, Of-

fices, Gardens, and Incloſures, which belonged to the deceaſed LADY ÆMILIA HALKET, and preſently poſſeſſed by Captain Chriſtie, delightfully ſituated on the weſt ſide of the village of Inverek, ſix Engliſh miles from Edinburgh.

The houſe is moſt ſubſtantially and genteelly built and finiſhed. It conſiſts of a kitchen, ſervants hall, pantries, cellars, &c. on the ground or ſunk floor; a lobby, parlour, two bed-chambers, and cloſets, on the firſt floor; a handſome dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, dreſſing-room, and bed-cloſets, on the ſecond floor; four good bed-chambers and bed-cloſets upon the third floor; and large garrets and lumber-rooms on the upper floor.

There are alſo two pavilions in front of the houſe, each containing a large bed chamber or room with a fire-place, in the upper ſtory, and rooms for waſhing, &c. below.

The other offices of every kind are large, and conveniently ſituated. The garden and orchard lie beautifully upon the ſlope to the ſouth-weſt of the houſe, having terrace-walks and fruit-walls down to the river of Eſk, and contain alſo a great many ſtandard fruit-trees of the beſt kinds. There are alſo two well-ſtocked pigeon-houſes at the foot of the garden. The other fields lie partly contiguous to the garden, and are all completely incloſed.

The houſe to be ſeen from ten till two o'clock; and for further particulars perſons intending to purchaſe may apply to Robert Brown writer, Crichton's Street, Edinburgh.

A Schoolmaſter wanted for the Town of Leith,

TO teach MATHEMATICS, WRITING, &c. The ſalary to be 20 l. Sterling yearly, beſides the emoluments ariſing from the ſchool, which muſt be very conſiderable.—The maſter found beſt qualified, upon a comparative trial before proper judges, at the Trinity-houſe, Leith, on Saturday the 15th November curt. at eleven o'clock forenoon, will be preferred.——Any perſon wanting further information will pleaſe apply to any of the maſters of the four Incorporations in Leith.—The candidates to bring with them proper certificates of their character; and none need to apply who have an intention of being a miniſter.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the Cuſtomhouſe of Fort-William, upon Wedneſday the 12th of November 1783, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

1294 Gallons of Brandy.

The conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the ſaid Cuſtomhouſe on the morning of the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding, at cuſtomhouſe hours.

MIDDEN-STEADS TO LET.

INTIMATION is hereby given, That, upon Tueſday November 11th, there is to be LET, for one year, viz. to November 11th 1784,

The MIDDEN-STEADS upon the lands of Orchardfield, eaſt ſide of Caſtle-barns. The terms to be known by applying to John Roſs at the place,—of which the preſent occupiers will pleaſe take notice, and have the ground cleared betwixt and that day, as then their ſtances will be let to others unleſs retaken.—If more accommodations are wanted there is room.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain.

THESE TWO SHOPS, fronting and entering from the High-ſtreet, ſouth ſide, Luckenbooths; as alſo, the Large Ware-room, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Gloag merchant, which has another ſeparate entry by a ſtair from the Street. The room is about 28 feet long, from eaſt to weſt, and about 18½ feet broad, with proper vents for the convenience of a dwelling houſe, or public office of any kind.

For particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the ſignet, or Mr William Butter wright.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN at Fountain-

bridge lately poſſeſſed by Mr James Jackſon, and formerly by the late Mr David Spence, conſiſting of a large parlour, a good kitchen, a pantry, back kitchen, with two good cellars, on the ground floor.—In the ſecond ſtorey, a large dining room, four bed rooms;—three good rooms in the garrets for children and ſervants; with ſeveral other conveniences, which make it a commodious houſe for a large family.——

For particulars, apply to Mr James Spence, at the Bank of Scotland, or Mr Walter Biggar, at Siennes.

SOAP WORK AND UTENSILS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 14th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, One Sixth Part of a Scotch Acre of GROUND or thereby, formerly part of the garden ground of the lands of Croft-angry, lying within the pariſh of Canongate, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole HOUSES and BUILDINGS lately erected thereon by Boggie, Morriſon, and Co. late ſoap boilers at Abbeyhill; and the whole Utenſils and other Utenſils in theſe buildings, uſed by that Company in their buſineſs of ſoap-boiling.

The ground, houſes, and utenſils may be ſeen any time before the ſale by applying to Mr Swinton wright, Abbeyhill; and an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to Patrick Copland writer, at Durie's office, Edinburgh.

SALE of LANDS in the Shire of PEEBLES.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Monday the 15th of December next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the evening,

The LANDS and BARONY of HUNDLESHOPE, lying in the pariſh of Mannor and ſhire of Tweeddale, within two miles of the town of Peebles, and about 22 miles from Edinburgh.

The free rent of this eſtate is about 250 l. Sterling, and conſiſts of

I. The Farm of Hundleſhope, which contains 200 acres of arable ground, and 2000 of excellent ſheep paſture.

II. The Lands of Ballanridge, containing about 200 Scots acres, all of which may be eaſily improved. This farm is very pleaſantly ſituated, ſtretching from Mannor water to the river Tweed.

III. The Lands of Hallyeards, on which there is a convenient houſe, a good garden and pigeon-houſe, and comprehending the Miltoun, Mill, and Parks.

The Lands will be ſold together or in lots, as purchaſers ſhall incline; and the entry to the houſe and garden, and part of the grounds, may be at Whitſunday next, or ſooner, if neceſſary.

The whole are held of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification in the county. The proprietor has a right to the teinds, which are valued; and the ſtipend has been localled within theſe few years.

The articles of roup and the title deeds may be ſeen, by applying to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms tavern at Dumfries, on Thurſday the 19th day of February, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole the Two Merk and Half Merk

Land of KILLILUNG, called MID-KILLILUNG, and the Three Merk Land of NETHER KILLILUNG, with the pertinents, comprehending Sandbed and teinds of the ſaid lands, lying within the barony and pariſh of Holywood, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

The yearly rent is 214 l. on leaſes which commenced, as to Mid-Killilung at Whitſunday 1769, and are current to Whitſunday 1787; and as to Nether Killilung, commenced at Whitſunday 1770, and are current to Whitſunday 1788; out of which rent the proprietor has to pay the land-tax, 11 s. 11 d. of feu, and 1 l. 16 s. 8 d. of ſtipend.

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the river Nith, three miles above the town of Dumfries, where there are delightful ſituations for a gentleman's houſe. The teinds are valued.

ALSO, All and Whole the Lands of AUCHNRATH, NETHERHOUSES, and WHITESTANES, with the pertinents and teinds thereof, lying within the barony of Dalſwinton, pariſh of Kirkmahoe, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries. The yearly rent of theſe lands is 69 l.; out of which the proprietor pays the land-tax, 3 l. 9 s. 4 d. of ſtipend, and 7 s. of ſchool ſalary.

The whole of the foreſaid lands hold of the Crown, and the lands in Kirkmahoe pariſh entitle the proprietor in a vote for a member of Parliament within the county of Dumfries.

The lands of Killilung and Netherhouſes are well incloſed, and ſubdivided, partly with belts of planting, and ſome parts with ſtone dyke; and the whole of the lands are plentifully ſupplied with excellent water. The ſoils are generally very good, and ſome are of the richeſt and beſt quality. The lands all lie convenient for lime for improvement, and near a market, and the lands in Kirkmahoe pariſh have a right on an extenſive common, of which they will draw a large ſhare on a diviſion.

The lands will be ſold either altogether or ſeparately, as perſons intending to purchaſe may deſire.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and a copy of the articles, with an inventary of the title-deeds, in the hands of Cunliffe Goldie at Dumfries; to either of whom, perſons wanting further information, or wiſhing to make a private bargain, may apply.

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